GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING STYLES, -BIRD

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDER LANE,
Now York,
Importers and Wholosale Dealers in
Gress, Perfect,
Souther, Pasted Ware, Jeweller, Fanct Goose,
Bausers, Perfect Perfect, and Soars.

[Westley Richards's octobrated Guns.
Eley's Laps, Wadding, and Cartridges.
Helfor's Army and Model Rasors.
Adams's Patent Revolving Pistols.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.

"They are the invorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION First and Busile-Proof Sayss.
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
sed the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
B. C. Henning & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACKINES.

Tun Busy IN Uss. No. 455 Broadway, New-York. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No 2 Sawing-Machine...... \$100

Hemming Sanges.

L. M. Singan & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. Howe's Original Sewing Machines

The Family Sewing Machine

For Family and Manufacturing purposes.

Agents Wanted for the country.

Office, No. 427 Breadway.

BARTHOLF'S

CREERRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior Machines are adapted to Family Sewing and to Plantation and Mamufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and samplicity.

BARTHOLF'S

College Sewing Machines

BARTHOLF'S

CO.,

No. 424 Broadway, cor. Howard-st. THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.,

Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new an beautiful, heri-class, rapid and noiseless, couble-thread, \$40 Bewine-Mackins. \$40 Agents wanted. Office, No. 460 BROADWAY. VERNIN & Co. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received

the highest Medal at the Pair of the American Institute, with the highest Fremium for fine Sewing, Mackins work; also, high-est Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jarrey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wantee. Office, No. 563 Broadway. LUREKA SEWING-MACHINES.

"It is an excellent machine."—[N. Y. Express.
Price #50. Evens Macufise Granavirab.
Local Access Warnes. Address D. J. Levy. Office No. 489
Broadway. Parties not having full amount, can be accommodated. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HODER.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Coder-st-Post-Office address, Box No. 5 (so.)

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR. Just Published: a Pamphini by Dr. HARTLER, on DISHARES OF THE EAR; their Gaisses, Remedy, Prevention and Cure. Price 20 cents, by mail or otherwise. Other, No. 104 inth-st.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Ours There with success, in effecting terms and teres of Her-nis of Repture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies writed upon by a female in private rooms. Also, TRUSSES of every description for permanent releation of Repture, Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensery Bandages, Silk Electic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS PERRY'S JAPANESE

BOOT AND SHOR POLISH.

Splendld gloss. No rabbing. Sols nothing.

JAPANESE POLISH Co.,

No. 447 Broomest., one door west of Broadway.

P. P. P. PARK'S PARKEN PLASTRES.

PARK'S PARKEN.

PARK'S PARKEN.

PARK'S PARKEN.

PARK'S PARK'S

"STODART PIANOS." The most reliable Piano, and pronounced by the Profession and ever 15,000 families who have them in use, THE BEST INSTRUMENT NOW made in the United States.

Warercoms, No. 501 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM beautifies the complexion, removes pimples, sallowness, &c. No. 67 Walker st. Mrs. Fix's Browllyn. Beware of a vile imitation under the name of "Stow White Oriental Cream."

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

French and Chinese Fans, field Nest, and Headdresses, Fancy Hele Prushes But States and Comprising in part.

French and Chinese Fans, field Nets, and Headdresses, Fancy Hele Plus and Combs, Belt Chaps, Buckles and Sides, Parts Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gitt Jewelry, Brushes, Fen-holders,

ELECTRIC OIL.

ELECTRIC OIL.

The cures made by Prof. Ds Grave with his Electrate Oil are so near miraculous as to resemble the famed Scripture accounts of similar cures in ancient times by the amointing with oil; and these cures are so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory and mitigating of human fil, as to call upon public functionaries, and those baving charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well-attested merits, the sick and suffering to look well into the well-attested merits, the sick and suffering to look well into the well-attested merits, the sick and suffering to look well into the well-attested merits, the sick and suffering to look well into the well-attested merits, the sick and the extra the suffering of the suffering of the suffering the public file of the public full suffering the following suffering the following suffering suffering the following suffering sufferi HDL's HAIR DYE, 50 cents; black or brown;

instantaneous in effect and natural in color. Depot, No. 1 Bar-clay-st, and sold by all Druggiats in the United States. Also, INVALUATE ONSTRUCT, for the beauty and growth of the Hair, and ARCTIC ONSTRUCT.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER The only certain remedy for Baldness and Gray Hair, without dying or injury to the scaip.

Lepot No. 212 Broome et., N. Y., and for sale everywhere.

expels'l merbid humors from the blood. On the stormeth, liver, and lungs, their effect is equally marvelous. Thrusands have been cured of Scrofula and its aincred disorders, when all else had failed. HOLLOWAY'S PHAS act on the circulation and

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and Tourses. me purivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm, he shrinking, not triming up behind. BATCHELON'S HARR DVR, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

SALT .- Capt. Townsend of the schooner R. W. Tuil, from St. Jago, reports: "While at anchor nuder Matthew Town, Inagua, we saw a schoener loading salt, which was the first vessel that had visited that place for ten mouths, while the supply of salt had accumulated very largely."

THE WINTER GARDEN -Last night the new burlesque of "Ivanhoe" was produced before a very full couse. The text is mainly that of the Brothers Brough, but it has been in some degree localized so as to make it fit the time. So far as the getting up goes, it is better done than usual in such pieces, all the dresses and properties being of the first quality. The cast is excellent, embracing Jefferson, Pearson, Davenport, Holland, Johnston, Stoddart, Mrs. Wood, and Miss Burke. A burlesque of the Circus is capitally done, in which Dolly Davesport personates the remarkable individual known as Ella Zoyara. There is a liberal allowance of operatic and popular singing, done by Mrs. Wood, Davenport, Jefferson, Pearson, and John stop, and any quantity of funny situations and busi ness. The scenes are taken from the novel, embracing an old English supper, the grand tournament of the field of Ashby, the tower of Du Beri Geilbert, and some other points, the whole concluding absordly with a spread-eagle Union display of fireworks. The piece was capitally received, and elicited unbounded applause. The only improvement particularly desirable would be to play it first, as a great many play-goer, have seen "The Governor's Wife" to their entire satisfaction. "Ivanhoe" will run for a time.

Ber, en County is said to be rapidly increasing in population and wealth since the opening of the Northern its road. Land has advanced in puze, and two acres have sold high as \$1,000. The purchasers are principally New Yorkers.

New-York Daily Tribuna

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to roturn rejected Communications

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters for The Taibune should in all cases be addressed to Horack Granley & Co.

D. KINBALL, No. 17 Market-square, is our Agent for the sale of Tar TRIBUNE in PROVIDENCE.

Cash subscriptions and remittances for this paper Cash subscriptions and remittances for this paper will be forwarded over the lines of the AMERCAN EXPRESS COMPANY, free of charge, at our sisk. Their lines extend through New-York, Western Pennsylvanis, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Canada West, Northern Kentucky, Missouri, &c., &c., Messengers run twice daily over the principal lines. Moneys shouls be esaled, with name and Post-Office address of subscribers, and addressed to this paper. A receipt should be taken from the Agent.

Advertisements in the Weekly Tribune.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Real Estate Owners, and others, who have anything to sell, will do well to advertise in THE WERKLY TRIBUNE. Advertisers will please to send in their favors as early in the week as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is propor to add that, with s regular circulation of 216,000 copies, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest advertising medium in th

A lindled number of advertisements are inserted for \$1 per line, each insertion.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts.

No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR. No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUSION-WIL son's Speech.

No. 3. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS, Seward's Speech. No. 4. NATIONAL POLITICS. Speech of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. See advertisement.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, at the Cooper Institute in this City, in exposition and advocacy of the principles and aims of the Republican party, and in exposition of the fallacies glossed with the title of "Popular Sovereignty," has just been issued in pamphlet form on large type at this office, together with Senator DOOLITTLE's late Speech in the Senate in defense of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the reproach of Nullification. The two speeches are afforded by the thousand and over at one cent per copy, but for smaller numbers a higher charge is made. Mr. Lincoln's is probably the most systematic and complete defense yet made of the Republican position with regard to Slavery. We believe no speech has yet been made better calculated to win intelligent minds to our standard. Will the friends of the Cause every where aid us to circulate it ?

CONGRESS.

Senate, March 5.-Mr. Haun (Dem., Cal.) presented the credentials of Milton S. Latham (Dem., Cal.), who appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution calling upon the President for copies of all correspondence relating to the propositions on maritime law and neutral rights by the Congress of Paris of the 16th April, 1856. The bill creating a new land district in Washington Territory was passed. The bill relative to the treaty with Spain was made the special order for the 19th inst. The bill authorizing the sale of arms to the States was taken up, when Mr. Fessenden (Rep., Me.) moved an amendment prohibiting any State or Territory from purchasing a greater number than its population would justify. The hour for the special order, being the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, having arrived, no action was taken on Mr. F.'s amendment, and the bill was laid aside. The Claims Court bill being taken up, Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) explained its provisions and advocated its passage. Mr. Hale (Rep., N. H.) moved an amendment requiring that an appropriation be made by Congress before any money is paid out of the Treasury. Some discussion was had, when the motion to amend was lost Some other amendments were proposed and made when, after discussion, the Senate adjourned withou disposing of the bill.

House, March 5 .- Mr. Millson (Dem., Va.) moved that the House proceed to the election of a Chaplain to officiate alternately with the one already chosen by the Senate. A discussion ensued, in which much confusion and excitement prevailed, several gentlemen proposin to extend an invitation to ministers of all denomina tions to officiate alternately. But Mr. Millson's reso lution was finally adopted. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio made an ineffectual effort to have the bill regulating the mileage of members of Congress reduced to twenty cente per mile, straight line traveling, taken up. He gave notice that he would renew his motion to-morrow. He also asked consent to move that the subject of a Pacific Railroad be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen-he declining to serve on the Committee. Mr. Curry (Dem., Ala.) objected. Mr. S. then moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the motion adopted. Mr. Burroughs (Rep., N. Y.) asked consent to move the appointment of a Committee of nine to inquire into the expediency of aiding New-York in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Objection was made. Mr. Barksdale (Dem., Miss.) asked leave to offer a resolution fixing upon the 4th of June as the day for the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) suggested as an amendment that Congress adjourn when all its business is transacted. The House refused to entertain the proposition. Mr. Covode (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five for the purpose of investigating whether the President or any other officer of the Government has, with money, patronage, or any other improper means. sought to influence Congress or any Committee thereof with regard to the rights of the States or Territories. and also to make investigation into a number of mat ters connected with Government. Mr. Florence (Dem., Pa) objected to the introduction of the resolution, as also did a number of other Democrats. The suspension of the rules was moved, amid much excitement, when the House agreed to the motion, and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Reagan (Dem., Texas) offered a joint resolution that the sum of \$5,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the President, to defray the expenses of the volunteer forces to be called into military service on the Rio Grande frontier. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, when the House

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 5 .- Mr. Murphy reported a bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy and Inspector of Alms Houses, County Lunatic Asylums, Jalls, &c , throughout the State. Mr. Hammond intreduced a bill to facilitate the enforcement of the Excise law. Mr. Ramsey, one requiring County Treasurer's bonds to be filed in County Clerk's offices On motion of Mr. Montgomery, information was called for as to the expense of publishing the State Canvass from 1855 to the present time. The Brooklyn Water bill was ordered to a third reading, as also he bill empowering members of Charitable Societies ASSEMBLY, March 5.—A bill authorizing the forma-

ion of gas and water companies was reported upon favorably. Mr. A. A. Myers noticed a bill for the incorporation of the New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company. Mr. Jaques introduced a bill to incorporate the New-Yeak Passenger and Package Line. Mr. Kelsey, to authorize a railroad from Lexington avenue to Park row. Mr. Fisher, to authorize a horse railroad in certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn. Mr. Callicot, to authorize the building of a Court-House in Kings

Smith moved an investigation as to the revenues and management of the canals; laid over. The Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad bill was recommitted. Adjourned.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ingersoll, Attorney-General of Maine, died yesterday morning at Bargor. The mails for Europe by the steamship Europa

from Boston, will close in this city to-day, at 11 and 4 p. m. We call attention to the advertisment on another

page respecting the cleaning of the streets by the machines of Mr. Smith.

JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio will lecture for the Republican Union of this City at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, April 11.

The Revenue Cutter Daring has returned to

Halifax from the wreck of the Hungarian, with the damaged mails, but she brings no further news in regard to the disaster.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois spoke last evening in Hartford, and will speak this evening in New Haven. The Massachusetts Republicans anxiously desire and expect him to attend their State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday.

The resignation of General Superintendent Pilsbury was accepted yesterday, by the Police Commissioners, and the Deputy Superintendent was directed to discharge the duties of the office for the

Mr. Covode of Pennsylvania yesterday carried through the House a resolution ordering (in effect) a general inquiry into the manner in which the present Federal Administration has fulfilled its trust as a guardian of the public liberties, of the purity of legislative proceedings, and of Executive fidelity. We shall be disappointed if this inquiry does not result in some startling developments The desperation with which the body-guard of the President fought the investigation, while pretending not to fear it, indicates a consciousness that the secrets of that prison-house are indeed appalling.

The House yesterday decided to raise a Select Committee of Fifteen on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Sherman, who moved the resolution, declined any place on the Committee, so that the Speaker's range of selection will be wholly unfettered. Of course, a very strong and able Committee will be framed, and we now hope that something effective may be done at this Session To that end, we trust that the question of routes will be utterly ignored, and the House brought to vote directly on these propositions: 1. That a Pacific Railroad should be built; 2. That the Federal Government should aid, not build, it: 3. That it should run wholly through our own territory; 4 That its construction should be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders-that is, these should be aided to make the road; 5. That they should be left wholly unfettered with regard to the route. Oa these bases, the Road can be put through.

The California Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 18th of February, passed Meloy's Station yesterday. The Republicans of Sau Francisco had elected delegates to the State Convention, a majority of whom are in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency. The Pacific Railroad Convention had adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to offer \$60,000 to the Company which shall first put in complete working order a continuous line of telegraphic wire between the Atlantic States and California, and \$40,000 to the second Company, both to be completed within eighteen months after the appropriation. The Legislature had passed a bill transferring the jurisdiction in ducling cases, from the Court of Sessions to the District Court, having special reference to the case of Judge Terry, and is regarded as a point gained toward the acquittal of the Judge. The rews from Oregon is unimportant. During the nonth of January, \$82,400 in gold dust had been exported from Victoria. Advices from British Columbia are to the 8th ult. An American officer, with a Sergeant's guard, had marched to Langley, taken two men prisoners, and conveyed them over the boundary line to Washington Territory. The Victoria papers regarded this as a new infringement of the rights of the British Government, and were highly incented.

Mr. Sherman vesterday attempted once more to bring the House to decisive action on his bill to straighten the crookedness and retrench the exorbitancy of Congressional Mileage, but was met and temporarily baffled by the same dodging, shuffling policy which prevented his bringing the House to a decisive vote on the subject last week. We regret to observe so good a Republican as Mr. E. B. Washburne of Illinois persistently conspicuous in these discreditable maneuvers. If those who want to continue the present abominable mileage system -which has not six-score upholders in the country outside of Congress-would just unite in demand ing and ordering the Main Question and then vote square against the bill, we should respect them much more than we now can. But the naked truth is that they well know that this bill cannot be beaten in that way-can only be beaten by dodges; and hence they resort to them. We trust they cannot

-The following is the vote in the House last Tuesday on the motion of Mr. REAGAN of Texas, that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union-that is, smoth-

ered:
YEAS—Mesers, Green Adams, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Thos.
L. Anderson, Wm. C. Anderson, Asamore, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bouliny, Ersyton, Birgs, Berlingame, Butterfield, John B. Clara, John Cochrane, Coukling, Cooper, Goz, James Craig, John G. Davis, Edwards, English, Farneworth, Florence, Foster, Hale, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hindman, Howard, Francis W. Kellogs, Wm. Kellogs, Edgore, Landrun, DeWitt C. Leach, Logn, Love, Loveloy, Marston, Chaeles D. Martin, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Isaac N. Morris, Morse, Nolson, Niblas, Nocil, Pendleten, Perry, Peyton, Phelps, Quarles, Beagan, Reynolds, Christopher Robinson, James C. Robinson, Reynolds, Christopher Robinson, James C. Robinson, Reynolds, Christopher Robinson, James C. Robinson, Reynolds, Wathorne, Wells, Wintely, Wilson, and Windom—77.
NAYS—Mesers, Charles F. Adams, Alley, Avery, Barksdale, Bingham, Blair, Blaic, Brabon, Branch, Alvery, Gartis, Cobb, Colfax, Covode, Eurton Gralge, Crawford, Curry, Cartis, H. Winter Davis, De Jamette, Dueil, Dunn, Edgerton, Edmudson, Ellot, Elly, Etherdige, Fenton, Ferry, Fronch, Gurtell, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Hardeman, J. Morrison Harris, John T. Harris, Matton, Helunck, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Hoaston, Hutchina, Irvine, Jackson, Jeakins, Jones, Jankin, Killinger, James M. Leach, Loako, Loe, Longmecker, Loomis, Maclay, Elbert S. Martin, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, Mel'herson, Millson, Sydenham Moore, Moorhead, Merrill, Edward Joy Morris, Nixon, Olin, Petit, Forter, Pottle, Pugh, Rice, Riggs, Ruffin, Sherman, Sickles, Spanding, Spinner, Stanton, Stavenson, William Stewert, Stokes, Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Tompkins, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Washburn, Webster, Wood, Woodruff, and Wright—198.

—That vote insures the success of the measure in the House, whenever a direct vote can be had on

in the House, whenever a direct vote can be had on its passage. And that vote will be had, for JOHN SHERMAN has charge of the bill.

We publish this morning the Speech of the Hon G. A. GROW to the House on Wednerday last in expesition and advocacy of the policy of devoting County. Mr. Dwight, in relation to libel. Mr. A. | the Public Lands in limited tracts to the free occupancy and use of Actual Settlers thereon. Mr. Grow, though yet a young man, has honorably commended himself to the gratitude of his countrymen and the blessings of posterity by his early, ardent, persistent, efficient championship of the Free Homestead policy, and this speech will add to his well-earned popularity with the philanthropic, the thoughtful, and the poor. We trust it may be disseminated as widely as possible. Fifty thousand copies of it were subscribed for in the House, immediately on its delivery, though many of the Members were then listening to Gov. Seward in the Senate, and we presume a Quarter of a Million will in time be sent out from Washington City. We shall print Two Hundred and Eighty-odd Thousand copies of it this week in THE TRIBUNE, and have a pamphlet copy for sale forthwith. We do not believe a more effective document can be circulated by Republicans. For the silly lie that ours is a "negro

party"-that "it has no idea but 'nigger! Ligger!" "-that it cares nothing or thinks nothing of the interests and welfare of White Men -and all that poor, miserable trash-may thus be refuted, when self-respect will not permit us to plead to it directly. Men of sense know that resistance to the Extension of Slavery is based on a desire to preserve the Territories to be settled and cultivated by Free Wh tes, instead of having them monopolized, as Alabama and Musissippi, Missouri and Arkansas, Florida and Texas originally were, by the owners of human chattels. That the Republican policy is preferable for Black Men as well as White we rejoicingly believe; but it was in the interest and for the benefit of Whites that Thomas Jefferson first proposed, and Madison sanctioned, and Washington officially approved, the exclusion of Slavery from the Federal Territories. As it was then, so it is now; and when Congress comes to act on the subject of the Tariff, we shall again see which party acts in the interest and for the benefit of the Free Laboring Masses. Meantime, let us ask the People everywhere to read Mr. Grow's argument for Free Homes and watch the action of Congress on that vitally important subject.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Annual Election in this State takes place on Wednesday, the 4th of April, and if our adversaries had been willing to meet us squarely on the great issue of the day, we should not have deemed it necessary to address one word to the Republican

But the partisans of Slavery Extension have not dared to pursue a manly course. They have nominated for Governor a rich young calico-printer of no particular politics, who is commended to one class of voters as a conservative Republican, while he has the regular Democratic nomination, and his entire vote will be claimed, after the election, as Democratic. He has very great family and property influence, and will doubtless receive many votes which would be refused to an avowed partisan of Buchanan or Douglas. If Mr. Sprague can secure all the Fillmore vote of '56 by reason of his antecedents, a moderate slice of the Republican vote from his influence as the most extensive employer and manufacturer in the State, and the Democratic vote from sheer eagerness to beat the Republicans anyhow. he may even be elected. And, though such election would not disprove the fact that the Republicans are a majority in the State, it would be an awkward, disheartening result, which would require a deal of explanation and throw a wet blanket over the rising spirits of the Republicans throughout the country.

Republicans of Rhode Island! you must not be beaten! The Country cannot afford so untoward an event at the opening of the canvass of 1860. Be entreated, then, to hush your little bickerings, to forcet your personal grievances, your petty alienations, and bring out every vote for the whole Republican ticket, but especially for SETH PADELFORD, your candidate for Governor. It may seem a very small matter that A. rather than B. should be your Governor, but it is not a' small matter that the Republican line shall not be broken as the trumpets are sounding the charge which is to drive the Slavery Extens power at Washington. We implore you to spare no effort, to grudge no sacrifice, that may tend to insure a signal and overwhelming Republican triumph at your pending Election!

MARBIAGE-DIVORCE.

To the Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Indiana : My DEAR SIR: I had not expected to provoke your letter this day published; but the subject is one of the highest, and widest importance, and I am

very willing to aid in its further elucidation. I do not think the issues of fact raised by you need long detain us. The country knows that you have for the last thirty years and more been a leading member of the generally dominant party in Indiana-almost the only member who could with propriety be termed a political philosopher. As such, you have naturally exerted a very great influence over the legislation and internal policy of that State. Often a member of ber Legislature as well as of Congress, and one of the revisers of her laws, you admit that the Law of Marriage and Divorce came at one time directly and distinctly under review before you, and that you engrafted thereon a provision adding another-(habitual drunkenness)-to the preëxisting grounds on which divorce might legally be granted. As to "lax principles," I need not say more than that I cite your letter now before me as a sample and illustration.

But let me brush away one cobweb of your brain. You picture the case of a pure and gentle woman exposed to the brutalities and cruelties of a beastly sot of a husband. For such cases, our laws grant a separation from bed and board-not a disruption of the marriage tie, with liberty to marry again. I think this is just right. I would not let loose such a wretch as you have depicted to delude and torture another "pure and virtuous girl." Let one victim suffice him.

Your reference to the "blameless Christian wife," and to what is "more pleasing in the sight of God," impels me to say that I must consider Jesus of Nazareth a better authority as to what is Christian and what pleases God, than you are. His testimeny on this point is express and unequivocal (Matt. xix, 9.) that a marriage can be rightfully dissolved because of adultery alone. You well know that was not the law either of Jews or Romans in His day, so that He cannot have been misled by custom or tradition, even were it possible for Him to have been mistaken. I believe He was

For what is Marriage? I mind the Apostolic injunction-" Hold fast the form of sound words." Dr. Webster's great Dictionary says:

"Mannage: The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and rollgious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity till death shall expande them."

So Worcester:

"Margaraus: The act of marrying, or uniting a man and onner for life as husband and wife," &c., &c. -I surely need not quote to you the language of

the marriage ceremony—the mutual and selemn promise to "take each other for better, for worse," and "to live together till death do part," &c., &c. You must be aware that the entire Christian, and I think most of the partially civilized pagan world regard this solemn contract to cleave to each other till death as the very essence, the vital element, of

Now it is not here necessary that I should prove this better than any possible substitute: suffice it that I insist that whoever would recommend such substitute should clearly, specifically set forth its nature and conditious, and should call it by its distinctive name. There may be something better than Marriage; but nothing is Morriage but a solemn engagement to live together in faith and love till death. Why should not they who have devised something better than old-fashioned Marriage give their bantling a distinctive name, and not appropriate ours? They have been often enough warned off our premises-shall we never be able to shame them out of their unwarrantable poaching? I am perfectly willing to see all Social experi-

ments tried that any earnest, rational being deems calculated to promote the well-being of the human family; but I insist that this matter of Marriage and Diverce has passed beyond the reasonable scope of experiment. The ground has all been traveled over and over-from Indissoluble Monogamic Marriage down through Polygamy, Concubinage, easy Divorce, to absclute Free Love, manhind have tried every possible modification and shade of relation between Man and Woman. If these multiform, protracted, diversified, infinitely repeated experiments have not established the superiority of the union of one man to one woman for life-in short, Marriage-to all other forms of sexual relation, then History is a deluding mist, and Man has hitherto lived in vain. But you assert that the People of Indiana are

emphatically moral and chaste in their domestic relations. That may be: at all events, I have not yet called it in question. Indiana is yet a young State-not so old as either you or I-and most of ber adult population were born, and I think most of them were reared and married in States which teach and maintain the Indissolubility of Marriage. That population is yet sparse, the greater part of it in moderate circumstances, engaged in rural industry, and but slightly exposed to the temptations born of crowds, luxury and idleness. In such circumstances, continence would probably be general, even were Marriage unknown. But let Time and Change do their work, and then see! Given the population of Italy in the days of the Cæsare, with easy divorce, and I believe the result would be like that experienced by the Roman Republic, which, under the sway of easy divorce, rotted away and perished-blasted by the mildew of unchaste mothers and dissolute homes.

If experiments are to be tried in the direction you favor, I insist that they shall be tried fairlynot under cover of false promises and baseless pre tenses. Let those who will, take each other on trial : but let such unions have a distinct name as in Paris or Hayti, and let us know just who are married, (old style) and who have formed unions to be maintained or terminated as circumstances shall dictate. Those who choose the latter will of course consummate it without benefit of clergy; but I do not see how they need even so much ceremony as that of jumping the broomstick. "I'll love you so long as I'm able, and swear for no longer than this "-what need is there of any

solemnity to hallow such a union? libertine would hesitate to promise that much, even if fully resolved to decamp next morning? If man and woman are to be true to each other only so long as they shall each find constancy the dictate of their several inclinations, there can be no such crime as adultery, and mankind have too long been defrauded of innocent enjoyment by priestly anathemas and ghostly maledictions. Let us each do what for the moment shall give us pleasurable sensations, and let all such fantasies as God, duty, conscience, retribution, eternity, be banished to the moles and the bats, with other forgotten rubbish of bygone ages of darkness and unreal terrors. But if—as I firmly believe—Marriage is a matter

which concerns not only the men and women who contract it, but the State, the community, mankind -if its object be not merely the mutual gratification and advantage of the husband and wife, but the due sustenance, nurture, and education of their children -if, in other words, those who voluntarily incur the obligations of parentage can only discharge those obligations personally and conjointly, and to that end are bound to live together in love at least until their youngest child shall have attained perfect physical and intellectual maturity-then I deny that a Marriage can be dissolved save by death or that crime which alone renders its continuance impossible. I look beyond the special case to the general law, and to the reason which underlies that law; and I say-No couple can innocently take upon themselves the obligations of Marriage until they KNOW that they are one in spirit, and so must remain forever. If they rashly lay profane hands on the ark, theirs alone is the blame; be theirs alone the penalty! They have no right to cast it on that public which admonished and entrested them to forbear, but admonished and entreated in HORACE GREELEY. vain. Yours. Nete-York, March 5, 1860

On Friday morning we published a two-column letterfrom one of our correspondents on the coast of Africa, full of important revelations concerning the slave-trade. On Saturday morning This Trainvish published precisely the same letter, verhatim, following all our italic marks, &c., and coolly heats it "From our own Correspondent!" [N. Y. Times.

The letter which we published on Saturday we received by the mail from the coast of Africa on the Thursday previous, in the handwriting of a gentleman from whom we had reason to expect correspondence from that quarier. We published it as we received it; and if The N. Y. Times also got the same letter from the same author, why, all we can say is that it had something more interesting than the general run of its correspondence.

LATER FROM HAYTI-By the arrival at Philadelphis of the brig War Eagle from Port au-Prince, we have received Hayti papers to the 18th inst. The subscriptions in aid of John Brown's widow are rap

idly increasing. The Freemasons of ing with spirit into the work.

A handsome public fountain, built by the Republican Government, has been opened in the most populous granter of the capital. Other fountains will be built quarter of the capital. Other fountains will be built and old ones repaired in Port an Prince, Conaives, and other towns. The populations of the different towns assist pecuniarily in these valuable improvements. The churches throughout Hayti are also in the hands Tre churches throughout Hayti are also in the hands of workmen busily engaged in repairing and improving them. The splend'd unfinished church at Gonaives will be completed. It is expected that about a million of dollars will be expended in these ecclesiastical improvements, half of the expense to be borne by the Government and the rest by the people of the various localities.

Localities.

A line of steamers has been established between Port-au-Prince and Liverpool. The first steamer of the line was expected at Port-au-Prince about the 25th of February.

The emigrants who recently left New-Orleans for Hayti, had arrived at St. Marc, in the Department of the Arthonite.

The Government has erected 24 cotton mills in va-

rious parts of the country.

The country appears quiet and prosperous.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, M. web 5, 1860.

A PRINTING BILL.

Mr. Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, will

present a bill to-morrow or Wednesday directing

that the printing and binding authorized by Congress, the Executive and Judicial Departments, and the Court of Claims be executed under the charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing. who shall be authorized to contract for the lease, erection, or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose; said contract to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses. The Superintendent is required to supervise all printing and binding, purchase of paper, and other necessary materials, and the employment of proof-readers, compositors, pressmen, laborers, and other hands required to execute the work A practical foreman of the printing and binding with a salary of \$1,500, is to be appointed, who shall render weekly statements of the hands employed, and the money earned by each. Toe Superintendent is required to render quarterly statements to the Secretary of the Interior, of all purchases, and all prioting and binding for Congress and the Departments. An amount of money at no time exceeding two-thirds of the Superintendent's boud shall be advanced to him, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to meet the demands for the service performed, the prices for the work being regulated by those paid at printing and binding establishments in Washington. The Superintendent is required to charge himself with all paper and materials received for public use, and to advertise in the principal newspapers of large cities for such paper as may be required, the proposals to be opened in the presence of the Secretary of the Interior, and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidder, the samples to be preserved and compared with material furnished.

All the necessary engraving is to be procured by the Superintendent under the direction of the Committee on the Printing of the House ordering the same. The Superintendent is required to prepare an annual statement of estimates for salaries, wages, engraving, binding, materials, and other expenses, and report to Congress on the first day of each session, the exact condition of the public printing, binding, and engraving, cost of paper purchased, a statement of all bids for materials, and all other information in his possession. The Superintendent and all other officers are prohibited from having any interest whatever in any newspaper or printing establishment, and any violation shall subect the party offending to fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Gurley proposes other checks to guard against fraud or collusion, and the details of the bill are carefully prepared with that object.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Secretary Floyd appeared before the Harper's Ferry Investigation and testified to the receipt of an anonymous letter, already published, warning him of a threatened attack on the Government Arsenal in Maryland. As there was none in that State, he thought the letter a hoax which detected

Thaddeus Hyatt returned to the city to-day with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will appear before the bar of the Senate immediately.

THE CONTESTED SEAT CASES.

The Committee on Elections met this morning to hear Mr. Cooper's reply to Mr. Howard's argument. He asked further time to take testimony, assigning reasons which the Committee can hardly regard. This point will be submitted to the House for decision.

A letter was received from Mr. Williamson, explaining why his argument was not submitted today, and one from Mr. Sickles asking privilege of rejoinder.

The case for Wednesday, but may be postponed, owing to the

pressure of others. CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.

Mr. Sherman endeavored to bring the House to a test division on the mileage matter to-day, but it was fought off by side propositions, and deferred till to-morrow, when gentlemen must face the music.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Covode's resolution, with general powers to investigate the corruptions of the Administration, created a decided sensation in the House. Democrats endeavored to stave it off, but were finally compelled to grant a suspension of rules, though half the party voted in the negative. This move-

ment opens the ball. THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

Capt. Franklin's report upon the dome of the capital which has excited much interest was submitted to the Senate. He says the pressure of the new dome upon the foundation walls is one fiftysixth of the force necessary to crush the materials of which the wall is built, and the pressure exerted by it on the smallest or weakest section of the snpporting walls is less than one-elventh of the crushing force of the materials. These results are obtained by taking everything in the most unfavorable state of the dome, and under the worst circumstances. No doubt is entertained of the perfect stability of the dome.

The whole weight of iron work required, is 3,700 tune, of which 1,900 tuns have been erected during the last three years. The original design laid before Congress was altered in 1856, and \$100,000 appropriated, in August of that year, and \$500,000 on March 3, 1857. Another change was made last year to accommodate Mr. Crawford's figure of Free dom and its pedestal for the top of the dome, it being larger than the first design. The dome cannot be restored to the original plan without large loss and retarding its completion. The sum of \$301,860 41 has been expended on the demolition of the old dome and progress on the new. The balance on hand is \$398,145 59. The sum of \$245,000 is required for the completion. The total cost will be \$901,000, and three years more time is necessary. THE MARINES AT YERA CRUZ.

Mr. McLane's instructions authorize him to land marines at Vera Cruz, under the pretense of protecting American citizens and property in case Miramon does not give satisfactory assurance to a demand whether he will guarantee them against injury when attacking the city.

THE TEXAN VOLUNTEER APPROPRIATION. A letter was sent from the Secretary of War to

the Military Committee of the Senate this morning recommending an appropriation for calling out a regiment of mounted Texas volunteers, in view of the present exigency. It is understood the Adjutant-General dis m'ed from this recommendation on the ground that the occasion was no greater new